

# CARLSBAD CURRENT.

VOL. VII.

CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1899.

NO. 38.

## CARLSBAD SALOON

HARFIELD & CANTRELL, Proprietors.

WINES,  
LIQUORS,  
CIGARS,  
CASA GOODS.

Thomas & Collier,  
Contractors and Builders.

Plans and estimates furnished  
and all work done promptly.  
EDDY, NEW MEX.



ON AND AFTER OCT. 19  
THE GREAT T. & P.  
"SUNDAY LIMITED."  
ONE OF THE  
FINEST TRAINS IN THE  
WORLD  
WILL RUN SEMI-WEEKLY  
EACH WAY TO  
LOS ANGELES  
SAN FRANCISCO,  
ALSO TO  
St. Louis & Chicago  
VIA  
TEXAS & PACIFIC RY.  
Through Dallas and Ft. Worth.  
THE FASTEST TIME EVER MADE.  
A Palace on Wheels.  
See nearest ticket agent for further  
particulars.  
E. P. TURNER, C. P. & T. A.,  
DALLAS.

## El Paso & Northeastern Railroad.

El Paso & Northeastern Railway.  
Leaves Alamogordo 3:20 p. m.  
Arrives El Paso 7:15 p. m.  
Leaves El Paso 10:30 a. m.  
Arrives Alamogordo 3:35 p. m.  
Making connection at El Paso for  
the east, west and all points in Mexico.  
Connecting at Alamogordo with the  
stage line for the  
White Oaks Country.  
White Oaks, Bonito, Nogales, Gray,  
and Salado coal fields.

Also connecting with Tularosa stage  
line which leaves Alamogordo after  
arrival of train each day. Leaves  
Tularosa at 10:30 a. m., via Luz at 12  
m., making connection with the south  
bound train.  
A. S. GREIG,  
1888 Sup't & Trk. & Pass. Agt.  
H. ALEXANDER, A. G. P. A.

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dealers.  
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## BEST COWS.

Low Yields of Butter Are No  
Longer Profitable.

There is not so much said lately  
about exaggerated ideas of value from  
pedigree in the prices charged for pure  
bred stock, especially among dairy ani-  
mals, says the Boston Cultivator. It is  
found that even on the record of pro-  
duction of milk and butter the pure  
bred stock is worth about all that is  
charged for it by breeders. Indeed most  
of them use their herds to supply milk  
for neighboring cities, and they claim  
that they are able to make a profit from  
this source, aside from the extra value  
of the stock which the pure bred ani-  
mals will furnish. The prices of such  
stock are now much lower than they  
were even a few years ago, the so called  
fancy prices only going for animals of  
some specially valuable breeding strain.  
When prices get down so that the year-  
ly product of the best stock, exclusive  
of its increase, will leave a profit to its  
keeper, it is pretty safe to say that rock  
bottom prices have at last been reached.  
The business of keeping and breeding  
the best stock is, for men adapted to it,  
the safest of any that it is possible for  
them to engage in.

This implies what is the fact—that  
not every one is adapted to this busi-  
ness. The stock that for generations has  
received extra care and feeding, and  
that has been most carefully bred, can-  
not be treated as most farmers treat  
scrub stock without speedy deterioration.  
Even in breeding there is an art  
which many do not understand. All the  
finest points of the pure bred animal  
have been bred into it by judicious mat-  
ing, so that the peculiarities desired  
will result. Most successful breeders  
keep several males in each herd, and it  
is often a most important question  
which one of these shall be used to a  
mate with a female of the same herd.  
It is not merely in color and size, but  
in form, and especially in adaptability  
to securing the best form for the dairy,  
that these results in the offspring are  
made possible at his will to the skillful  
breeder.

The man who breeds to a bull that  
has all the marks of beefmaking about  
him rarely because he is of a good  
milking family is pretty sure to find his  
breeding end in disappointment. The  
skillful breeder is on the watch for  
signs of these pure bred stock that have  
bred back to some undesirable ancestry  
and would then out of his herd as soon  
as possible. If he be tricky, he may sell  
such an animal at extra low price to  
some man who is willing to buy it be-  
cause its pedigree is a good one. Such an  
animal may get some good dairy stock.  
But it cannot be depended on like an  
animal that not only has the pedigree,  
but shows also the signs that indicate  
superior dairy quality.

The feeding of cows while they are  
with calf undoubtedly, other things be-  
ing equal, affects the character of the  
milk, and if this food be succulent and  
calculated to produce a large flow of  
milk it is probable that the calf will be  
predisposed to the best dairy form,  
which is wedge shaped and rather an-  
gular than round. All the best dairy  
breeds have been produced in moist,  
mild climates and where they can have  
much succulent food. The mild, moist  
climate of Holland and the islands of  
Jersey and Guernsey in large degree  
made it possible for skillful breeders  
there to produce the excellent breeds  
that those localities furnish. Our Ameri-  
can winters are too severe to give the  
best results in breeding for milking ex-  
cellence. But this is partly offset by  
the great reliance of the best breeders  
on such succulent food as ensilage,  
which doubtless does much to keep up  
the reputation of their herds for excel-  
lence in milking qualities.

Yet, despite the extraordinary skill  
that is required to produce the very  
highest results, any farmer who gives  
his stock fair care and feeding and  
takes pains to breed to good registered  
animals is much more sure to make  
money that he who continues in the old  
fashioned way. The low butter yields  
in many farmers' herds, often not more  
than 150 pounds of butter per year,  
leave no room for profit, no matter  
what economies may be practiced. It is  
not by greater economy, but by greatly  
increasing the milk and butter product,  
that dairying is to be made profitable.  
The best herds yield a profit already,  
and they do this while involving largely  
increased expenses for separators,  
which the two or three cow farmers  
cannot afford, even though these cows  
be of the best. We think that the out-  
come will be that cream separators  
used in many neighborhoods be made  
co-operating, a number of farmers unit-  
ing to buy one and keeping it at such  
central point as will be most easily ac-  
cessible to all. In this way the farmer  
whose cows are poor will find his week-  
ly returns fall off, while those who take  
pains to secure and breed the best cows  
will make enough to be encouraged to  
extend their dairy business.

There can be no doubt that the but-  
ter market is much lower in price than  
it would be if all the cows giving small

yields, say from 150 to 200 pounds per  
year, of butter were weeded out. This  
will cost more than many farmers whose  
cows are usually poor will think they  
can afford. But all these cows are kept  
at an annual loss and would rarely  
bring enough, if fattened and sold for  
beef, to purchase one or two cows that  
will pay their way. If the herd were  
thus reduced to a single cow, the farm-  
er would have more time left to give to  
other branches of farming, while from  
this cow he may be able to build up a  
herd of superior animals, every one of  
which will give him a profit.

## One Which Recently Appeared Out- rivals Any Seen For Twenty Years.

There is now visible on the surface  
of the sun a spot which, according to  
Mr. Ordway, proprietor of the telescope  
on the Boston Common, is by far the  
most remarkable seen for over 20 years.  
Its appearance has been a great sur-  
prise to observers, as, according to the  
astronomical almanac, this is the  
eleventh or off year for sun spots, and,  
besides this, it appeared with a sudden-  
ness which is unusual. When Mr. Ord-  
way took his last look at the sun the  
other night, no indications of it, not  
even the slightest faculae, were visible.  
But the next morning it was there with  
the utmost distinctness. The large  
black spot in the center is about 95,000  
miles in diameter, and this is surround-  
ed by a penumbra about 60,000 miles  
across. At some distance from the outer  
edge of the penumbra are other spots,  
which have broken off from the large  
one, forming a ring part way around  
the center. These number 19 in all,  
most of them being included in the ar-  
ea on the upper left hand side of the cen-  
tral spot, and others in a group on the  
lower right hand side. There were only  
three or four at first, and the rest have  
broken off since. They are from 6,000  
to 11,000 miles in diameter—that is,  
the larger ones are considerably larger  
than the earth. From one side of this  
outer circle to the other the distance is  
from 275,000 to 300,000 miles. The  
central black spot, which is the most  
interesting part of the phenomenon, is  
slightly balloon shaped, and on the  
right hand side its edge is very ragged.  
says the Boston Transcript.

There have been only a few small  
spots before during the present year,  
and for 11 weeks there were none at  
all. The last large one before this was  
that which appeared Sept. 3 of last  
year and had such an effect upon the  
earth electrically that telegraphing was  
done between St. Louis, Chicago and  
New York with no batteries attached to  
the wires. This one lasted 14 days,  
and when it disappeared it had broken  
up into 34 pieces. It was not, however,  
nearly as large as this one, covering an  
area of only about 175,000 square miles  
over all.

## Selkirk and Crows.

A rather curious fact is pointed out  
by the writer of an article in the July  
Century on "The Making of Robinson  
Cranoe." There are two monuments to  
Alexander Selkirk, it seems, and not a  
single one to Daniel Defoe. Yet if  
Selkirk's adventures as a castaway had  
not been taken as the theme of the  
novelist's immortal story—the only  
English book that rivals "Pilgrim's  
Progress" in popularity—the present  
generation would probably never have  
known of the Scotch sailor's existence.  
One of the two monuments referred to  
is a statue at Selkirk's birthplace.  
Largo, the other is a tablet on the  
"Lookout," 3,000 feet above the sea,  
on Juan Fernandez Island.

## LUZON NATIVES DIVIDED.

Lieutenant Fox Says a Filipino Re-  
public is an Impossibility.

Lieutenant John C. Fox of the First  
regiment, South Dakota volunteers,  
who has recently returned to his home  
in Sioux Falls from the Philippine Is-  
lands, in an interview gives a new phase  
of the situation by expressing the op-  
inion that, because of the differences ex-  
isting among the Filipinos now under  
arms against the authority of the United  
States, the surrender of Aguinaldo,  
Luna or any other of the insurgent gen-  
erals would not be considered binding  
on any other bands of insurgents, but  
that each must be whipped into sub-  
jection before there will be peace in the  
islands, says the St. Louis Globe-Dem-  
ocrat. In this connection he said:  
"It is absurd to talk about these peo-  
ple thirsting for freedom. They don't  
know the meaning of the word. They  
have not the faintest conception of what  
a free government is, and every one  
who has been there knows that were  
every white man withdrawn from the  
island tomorrow no such thing as a re-  
public would be possible. As a matter

of fact the result of our shooting the  
night before and found to our surprise  
that the storm of bullets had killed  
scores of small birds and had also killed  
and wounded nearly a hundred monkeys  
which had been sleeping in the trees."

H. C. Ruppenthal of Kansas, serving  
in the Philippines, writes home thus:  
"It's all bosh that a white man cannot  
stand the climate here. I wear no coat  
or shirt, but go about in the hottest sun  
nude to the waist and enjoy the best of  
health. I am getting to love this coun-  
try more every day, and it is not un-  
likely that I will settle here when Uncle  
Sam has taken full charge of the is-  
lands, as I hope will be done. This  
country is certainly an earthly paradise,  
and if properly worked would easily sup-  
port five or six times the present popu-  
lation."

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Paper Hangers  
Decorators  
and Sign  
Writers....  
Satisfaction Guaranteed.  
We allow none  
to underbid us  
or do better work...

**Inland City Sewerage.**  
The Connecticut Civil Engineers and  
Surveyors' association is perfecting  
plans to establish a system of sewer-  
age which will connect the inland cities  
of the state with the waters of Long  
Island sound. The question has re-  
ceived much consideration and study,  
and if carried into effect will do much  
toward protecting the streams from  
pollution.

## Lumber Yard.

A. N. PRATT, Prop'r.  
Lumber,  
Lath,  
Shingles,  
Doors,  
Mouldings,  
Pickets,  
Sash, Etc.

**Camp Meeting.**  
The Lincoln Baptist Association  
will meet at Fresno, Thursday night,  
August 10, 1899. As a number of peo-  
ple will be going from the Pecos Val-  
ley we have prepared an itinerary so  
that those wishing to go in company  
may do so.

**ITINERARY.**  
1. Aug. 6—Leave Carlsbad (Eddy);  
camp that night at Seven Rivers.  
2. Aug. 7—Camp at the upper  
school house, Hope.  
3. Aug. 8—Camp at Lower Penasco.  
4. Aug. 9—Camp in Cox canon.  
There will be preaching every night  
on this journey. Rev. Dr. Bairden, of  
Omaha, Neb., superintendent of mis-  
sions, and Rev. J. W. Crooks, of Den-  
ver, general missionary, are expected  
to be with us and fill these appoint-  
ments.

The association will be in session  
Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The  
camp meeting services will commence  
on Monday, Aug. 14, and continue sev-  
eral days. It is hoped that those com-  
ing from Roswell and other points in  
the upper Pecos Valley will join the  
caravan at Hope the evening of Aug. 7.  
Persons wishing to go by rail can  
do so by way of El Paso. Fresno is  
on the E. P. & N. E. Ry., sixteen miles  
from Alamogordo. It is six miles  
from Cloudcroft on the summit of the  
Sacramento mountains.

**ANANIAS GIBBS, Moderator.**

Arthur R. O'Quinn,

Dealer in—

**Ice and  
Wholesale  
Beer.**

Agents for Schlitz and Ammer-Busch  
Brewing companies.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

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**BLACKSMITH AND**

**CARRIAGE SHOP.**

First-class blacksmithing, Carriage paint-  
ing and wood work in all kinds.

Shoeing machines and FREE

all kinds of repairs. FEED

STABLE

Eddy, N. M.

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EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

Dry Goods,  
Clothing,  
Gents Furnishings,  
Shoes,  
Hats,  
Notions,  
Stationery,  
Hardware,  
Queensware,  
House Furnishings,  
Clocks,  
Cutlery,  
Guns,  
Ammunition,  
Sporting Goods, Saddlery,  
Saddlery Hardware,  
Harness,  
Wagon Timber,  
Buggies,  
Wagon Covers,  
Tarpsaulins,  
Tents, Etc.

**Largest Stock and Lowest  
Prices in the City.**

**A FREE PATTERN**  
(your own selection) in every sub-  
scriber. Only 50 cents a year.

**McCALL'S 50<sup>th</sup> YEAR**

**MAGAZINE**

A LADIES' MAGAZINE.

A gem: beautiful colored plates; latest  
fashions; domestic hints; fancy  
work; household hints; sewing, etc.  
Only 50 cents a year, or send for latest copy.  
Ladies agents wanted. Send for terms.

Stylish, Reliable, Simple, Up-to-  
date, Economical and Absolutely  
Perfect-Fitting Paper Patterns.

**McCALL 100<sup>th</sup> YEAR**

**BAZAR**

**PATTERNS**

(No-Sew-Allowed Patterns.)  
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Ask for "cheap" sold in nearly every city  
and town, or by mail from—

**THE McCALL CO.,**

136-146 West 14th St., New York.

Illustrations by

**Pecos Valley & Northeastern  
Railway Co.**

**Central Time.**

North Bound. South Bound.

1. 2:30 a. m. 10:30 p. m.

2. 4:15 8:15

3. 6:00 6:15 A. T.

4. 7:45 5:27

5. 9:30 4:00

6. 11:15 2:25 p. m.

7. 1:00 12:40 a. m.

8. 2:45 11:15

9. 4:30 9:54

10. 6:15 8:25

11. 8:00 7:00

12. 9:45 5:54

13. 11:30 4:45

14. 1:15 3:36

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16. 4:45 1:18

17. 6:30 12:09

18. 8:15 11:00

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